

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject J. M. P. Smith

File No.

Regarding

Date

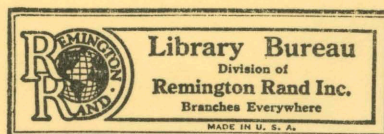
SEE

Name or Subject

File No.

Semitics (Divinity School)

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers, themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."



Cat. No. 30-5902
For use in all Filing Systems

Cedar Valley Seminary.

J. M. P. Smith.

Osage, Iowa, April 21 1894

Wm. G.

President Harper,
Chicago Univ. Chicago, Ill.;
Dear Sir,

It is my desire to do graduate work at the University this summer. Not having any Calendar of the Univ. I am led to trouble you for information in regard to the work.

I wish to know how many Quarters' work are necessary to secure a degree, and also how many of these must be spent in residence at the University.

I should be glad also if you could give me an estimate of the expenses of the average graduate student per Quarter.

Bedar Valley Seminary.

Osage, Iowa, 189

I am now teaching Greek & Latin in the Seminary and they object so emphatically to my leaving the institution that I thought I might arrange to spend another year here, after putting in the Summer at the Univ., if there were any possibility of my continuing my Univ. work for a year by correspondence.

I am one of last year's graduates from Des Moines College; I think Dr. Stetson has written to you concerning me. I regret to encroach upon your time, but know not to whom else to apply.

Yours very respectfully
J. M. P. Smith

Smith

135 D. The University of Chicago.

March 30, 1899

President Wm. R. Harper,
Univ. of Chicago.

Noahs

My dear Mr. President,

The terms of your proposition made to me on Monday, 13th. inst., in reference to certain work to be done under your direction seem to me to be perfectly satisfactory & so I accept the offer with thanks.

As I understand it, I am to place my time at your disposal, for the year beginning July, 1899, to be used in work upon certain publications you are preparing to put forth. You in turn undertake, (1) to pay me a salary of 900 dollars for the year, (2) to grant me one month's vacation, (3) to make suitable mention of my work in whatever books I may be engaged upon and (4) to secure me an opportunity to offer a course or two in the Semitic Dept. of the University.

Our conference was somewhat brief & hurried so

The University of Chicago.

I state my understanding of the proposition in order to avoid any possible mistake in reference to it.

I also report myself ready to begin work on the translation of Isaiah & the Minor Prophets just as soon as you can make time to give me specific instructions, provide me with necessary books, & start me out.

Further - I shall be glad to get that preliminary Hebrew Examination, of which we spoke before your leaving, off my hands as soon as your convenience will allow.

Very respectfully yours,

John M. C. Smith.

November 28th, 1905.

JMP Smith

President William R. Harper,
The University of Chicago.

My dear President Harper:-

I have been wondering why you asked me to read the manuscript of Mr. Beaton's book on Christianity and National Education. I have decided that it must have been because I have absolutely no interest in psychology and technical pedagogy, that the field is practically terra incognita with me, and so I suppose you desire to see what a layman in such matters thinks of the work. It ought to go, by all means, to a specialist in religious education or in pedagogy for an authoritative decision.

The first impression upon reading the preface is that the author is humptiously egotistic. He unhesitatingly declares his conviction that he has laid down for the first time a principle, the application of which will solve the great problem that he is discussing. However, as I read the book I find nothing in what he calls his great central idea

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Mr. Smith

that is at all new. This idea is that the mind is a unit, that it always works as a whole, and that it may not be divided into faculties such as the intellect, the emotions, and the will. So that education in the very nature of the case must deal with the whole mind and not with any so called faculty of the mind, such as the intellect. This principle is the common property of all recent experts in pedagogy. The second part of the book is wholly psychological in context. The psychology, however, is entirely second hand. The authorities are good, chiefly Ladd, James, and Baldwin. The great question in my mind is to what class of people the author is addressing himself; if to the general public, the book is altogether too technical; if to the scholar, it is not severe enough, even if the ground has not been already covered by better books. To me the book is inexcessibly dull. The method is discursive and bewildering and I get tired of wandering through the wilderness to find the goal

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Yours very truly,

J. M. P. S.

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Yours very truly,

J. M. P. 2

Jan. 29th, 1901

*Alexander
Bell*
*Smithsonian
Inst.*
Mr. Alexander Graham Bell,
1351 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Bell:

I wish to thank you for your courtesy in sending me a copy of the resolution offered and adopted by the regents. This goes a long way to solve the problem on which we are working.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper



1331

Jan. 25th, 1901

Mr. Alexander Graham Bell
1331 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C.

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Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Bell:
I wish to thank you for your courtesy in sending
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problem on which we are working.
Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper



1331 Connecticut Avenue,

Washington, D.C., January 23, 1901.

President Harper,

Chicago University, Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir: --

At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution held this morning, I offered the enclosed Resolution which was unanimously adopted.

The Resolution will be presented to Congress as a memorial from the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

I also enclose a printed copy of the Joint Resolution approved by Congress April 12, 1892. I shall be glad of any suggestions as to the next step to be taken.

Yours sincerely,

Alexander Graham Bell

2 Enclosures.



1331 Connecticut Avenue,

Washington, D.C., January 28, 1891.

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Chicago University, Chicago, Illinois.

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Yours sincerely,

William Graham Bell

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RESOLUTION

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

JANUARY 23, 1901.

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In order to facilitate the utilization of the Government Departments for the purposes of research - in extension of the policy enunciated by Congress in the Joint Resolution approved April 12, 1892: -

RESOLVED: That it is the sense of the Board that it is desirable that Congress extend this resolution so as to afford facilities for study to all properly qualified students or graduates of universities, other than those mentioned in the resolution, and provide for the appointment of an officer whose duty it shall be to ascertain and make known what facilities for research exist in the Government Departments, and arrange with the heads of the Departments, and with the officers in charge of Government collections, on terms satisfactory to them, rules and regulations under which suitably qualified persons might have access to these collections for the purpose of research with due regard to the needs and requirements of the work of the Government; and that it should also be his duty to direct, in a manner satisfactory to the heads of such Departments and officers in charge, the researches of such persons into lines which will promote the interests of the Government and the development of the natural resources, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the country, and (generally) promote the progress of science and the useful arts, and the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

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[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 8.]

Joint resolution to encourage the establishment and endowment of institutions of learning at the national capital by defining the policy of the Government with reference to the use of its literary and scientific collections by students.

Whereas, large collections illustrative of the various arts and sciences and facilitating literary and scientific research have been accumulated by the action of Congress through a series of years at the national capital; and

Whereas it was the original purpose of the Government thereby to promote research and the diffusion of knowledge, and is now the settled policy and present practice of those charged with the care of these collections specially to encourage students who devote their time to the investigation and study of any branch of knowledge by allowing to them all proper use thereof; and

Whereas it is represented that the enumeration of these facilities and the formal statement of this policy will encourage the establishment and endowment of institutions of learning at the seat of Government, and promote the work of education by attracting students to avail themselves of the advantages aforesaid under the direction of competent instructors: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the facilities for research and illustration in the following and any other Governmental collections now existing or hereafter to be established in the city of Washington for the promotion of knowledge shall be accessible, under such rules and restrictions as the officers in charge of each collection may prescribe, subject to such authority as is now or may hereafter be permitted by law, to the scientific investigators and to students of any institution of higher education now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated under the laws of Congress or of the District of Columbia, to wit:

- One. Of the Library of Congress.
- Two. Of the National Museum.
- Three. Of the Patent Office.
- Four. Of the Bureau of Education.
- Five. Of the Bureau of Ethnology.
- Six. Of the Army Medical Museum.
- Seven. Of the Department of Agriculture.
- Eight. Of the Fish Commission.
- Nine. Of the Botanic Gardens.
- Ten. Of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- Eleven. Of the Geological Survey.
- Twelve. Of the Naval Observatory.

Approved, April 12, 1892.

[Public Law No. 61]

Joint resolution to amend the act to provide for the establishment of a National Bureau of Investigation, and for other purposes.

Whereas, it is the policy of the Government to maintain a system of justice which is efficient and economical, and to provide for the establishment of a National Bureau of Investigation, and for other purposes, it is hereby enacted that the National Bureau of Investigation be established, and that the following provisions be observed:

Section 1. That the National Bureau of Investigation be established, and that the following provisions be observed: (a) The Bureau shall be organized and operated as a part of the Department of Justice, and shall be under the direct supervision and control of the Attorney General.

(b) The Bureau shall be composed of such persons as the Attorney General may deem fit to appoint, and shall have such powers and duties as may be prescribed by the Attorney General.

(c) The Bureau shall be authorized to employ such persons as may be necessary for the efficient operation of the Bureau, and to pay such salaries and compensation as may be determined by the Attorney General.

- Office of the Attorney General
- Office of the Secretary
- Office of the Assistant Secretary
- Office of the Chief Clerk
- Office of the Chief of Bureau
- Office of the Chief of Division
- Office of the Chief of Section
- Office of the Chief of Unit
- Office of the Chief of Detail
- Office of the Chief of Investigation
- Office of the Chief of Prosecution
- Office of the Chief of Administration
- Office of the Chief of Finance
- Office of the Chief of Personnel
- Office of the Chief of Training
- Office of the Chief of Research
- Office of the Chief of Development
- Office of the Chief of Extension
- Office of the Chief of Publicity
- Office of the Chief of Liaison
- Office of the Chief of Cooperation
- Office of the Chief of Collaboration
- Office of the Chief of Coordination
- Office of the Chief of Communication
- Office of the Chief of Consultation
- Office of the Chief of Conciliation
- Office of the Chief of Concurrence
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